

## THE PRO-SLAVERY REBELLION.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

## MORE FAVORABLE ASPECTS.

EXPLAINED—MR. WEED—CONCESSIONS TO THE BORDER STATES.

From Our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22, 1861. Events tend a little to reassure those who have advocated concessions to the Border Slave States. The elections in Missouri and Arkansas have not been without their influence. Doubt and hesitation begin to usurp the place of that urgent feeling of the necessity of yielding to the secessionist storm that has prevailed in many minds. It may turn out, therefore, that we shall get by the 4th of March on the proposition to call a National Convention. I think the feeling grows that the Border Slave States, especially Tennessee and Kentucky, have recovered their equanimity, if, indeed, they ever lost it, and are willing to accept the proposition of a Convention as an earnest that the Republicans mean them no harm, and are as really willing to hear and to redress, so far as lies in their power, any grievances of which they reasonably complain, if there be any which come within the scope of the action of the Republican party.

The thing which has tended to complicate, to embitter, and to cast doubt over the events taking place, and about to take place, in the Border Slave States, has been the presence in Congress of a band of secessionist conspirators from those States, who have been cooperating with those of the Gulf States to bring about a separation of the Border States from the Union, either against the will of their people, or by the aid of a temporary political frenzy, excited and stimulated for that purpose. These men, of whom Mason and Jeff Davis of Virginia, and Clingman and Craige of North Carolina, are examples, have industriously fomented and fanned and magnified every circumstance that would have a tendency to produce that result. They have done it, and are still doing it, from mere political and personal reasons. It is one of the most scandalous features of the whole secession movement, that the prominent actors are guided by personal disappointments and ambitions. It is partisan hate, and nothing else, that stimulates the activities of these men, and such processes as *The Richmond Enquirer* and *The Baltimore Sun*, and others who back the movement. So urgent and self-confident and boastful have these agencies been, that they have largely contributed to form a public opinion here in regard to the imminence of secession, which daily transpiring events do not sustain.

Hence I conclude that, while the mania for concessions still runs high, and apprehensions of very grave consequences still exist in case they are not granted, that there is a growing doubt in the minds of those who have wavered, or who have absolutely favored submission to the clamors of the revolutionists, whether the danger of the secession of the border States has not been unduly magnified. And this doubt favors the belief that Mr. Lincoln may not be after all so overwhelmingly pressed to occupy the advanced position of the compromisers, as has of late seemed inevitable.

And here let me again remark, that in setting forth the "Albany school," or Mr. Weed, as the representative of this policy of compromise to the extent of allowing Slavery to go into the Territory South of 36° 30', if it could be established and made to flourish there, which result is so stoutly denied by Mr. Seward, and perhaps with entire truth, I have never dreamed that I was not accurate in my view of Mr. Weed's position. I had thought he openly advocated it in Washington, and I had been inclined to consider Mr. Weed's claim that he could find nobody here among the Republicans to agree with him, not so much a complaint of their obstinacy, as an advertisement of his own clearer view of the crisis that would be demonstrated when his policy should be, at the last, found the only policy adequate to the emergency.

And so, in holding Mr. Weed as the early representative of the position the Peace Convention has seemed, and still seems, likely to reach, as the result of all their prolonged deliberations, I thought I was giving credit to Mr. Weed, and not at all misrepresenting or disparaging his position.

I have said, and repeat, that if there is to be a compromise of the position of the Republican party, there is but one practical form it can take, and that is, the concession to Slavery of a portion of the common territory. For the ostensible if not the real ground of quarrel between the Free and Slaveholding States, is in regard to this very question of equal rights in the Territories. A former generation, in a similar emergency, settled a similar quarrel by a partition. That was the result of all their deliberations and all their wisdom. It was no great stretch, therefore, to assume that we were going to be driven into the same alternative, if we were going to allow ourselves to be driven at all.

There has been a tremendous effort made to hold out against the prodigious forces of revolution at one end of the Union, treason in the Government itself, and the fright and clamor of the trading and industrial interests of the country. The Republican party has certainly been split in the effort, but whether the fissure will prove complete, or just how near the edge the crack will come, is yet a matter of doubt.

Those who have argued that the true policy of the Republicans is to stand firm, and resist the storm as they best might, trusting to their principles, and the wisdom of the Constitution, and the strength of the Government, to carry us through, have had, and are having a hard time, especially in view of their own internal dissensions. These indications, which I have spoken of, are alike gratifying, however, to those who have resisted concession to Slavery, and those who have favored it; for I imagine that so much virtue as this exists in the Republican party, if no more, namely, that nobody desires to compromise who can escape the necessity of it. I suppose there are none who claim to be Republicans who really feel indifferent to the spread of Slavery; and, if they even nominally yield to it, it is because of the pressure of what they consider an inexorable necessity, to avert even greater ills. Hitherto, in similar cases, the surrender has been prompted by selfish motives, or by an apprehension of danger. Now it is prompted by the undoubted presence of that danger itself. The question is not now whether the risk of disaster shall be run, but whether the disaster itself shall be encountered, and the consequences braved. I certainly shall not refuse to see and acknowledge that the motives

which may prompt a man to give way at such a time are entitled to be treated with respect. It will be a source of unalloyed gratification if the more encouraging signs of the times shall induce all such to come back, and to stand shoulder to shoulder with those from whom they have differed and in part disunited themselves.

The paramount object of all at the present moment should be to so act as to satisfy the people of the Border States with their position in the Union. And, considering that thus far, wherever a vote among those States has been taken, to consider the question of seceding from it, they have unqualifiedly refused to do so, notwithstanding the pressure of disloyalty and partisan spite and hatred brought to bear upon them, it is now but just and proper that their complaints, whether well or ill founded, should be treated in a generous and fraternal temper, and every possible effort made to remove all grounds for them, now and in the future.

J. S. P.

## WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY AT THE FEDERAL CAPITAL.

THE DISPLAY OF THE UNITED STATES TROOPS. From an Occasional Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22, 1861.

The time-honored anniversary of the great Virginian who led our armies through the War of Independence, dedicated his life to the service of his country, and bequeathed freedom to his bondmen, as a testimonial that Liberty is better than Slavery, was celebrated with marks of uncommon appreciation in this city to-day. The flag which has braved the battle and the breeze for more than three-fourths of a century floated proudly and gayly from all the principal buildings, "with not a single stripe erased nor a star polluted." The sun shone brilliantly, and the streets and public grounds were all alive with people. The only persons who did not seem to inhale the spirit of the occasion were the few pestilent traitors who still remain within the Capitol and the various departments of the Government that they may the more successfully plot to overthrow institutions which they have sworn to uphold. While the broad spectacle was marked with the unmistakable lineaments of patriotic pride, and the star-spangled bunting received many a hearty cheer as it floated in the faces of the throng, these conspirators against the Union and the Constitution were seen hanging in knots around the corners, jeering and sneering at the memory of Washington, and hurling harmless threats at the head of his last duly-elected successor.

The most brilliant feature of the scene was the military display. It had been given out that the volunteer corps, recently enrolled in this District under the act of Congress which required officers and privates to take an oath to support the Constitution, would muster in full feather. But the pageant was expected to receive its chief attraction from the marshaling in serried ranks of the various arms of Federal troops now quartered in the Capital. Marvellous stories had been told of the perfection of their drill, and all eyes were eager to witness the martial bearing of the gallant cavalry from West Point; the firm tread and bold mien of the infantry, said to be picked men from the whole army; and more especially the famous flying artillery which when the fields of Palo Alto and Buena Vista, and which report said could fire its several pieces four or five times a minute, vomiting from its aggregate batteries every sixty seconds a barrel or two of grape and canister into the faces of foes, whether they rallied under the meteor flag of England, or the piratical banner of the Palmetto Republic.

Judge, then, of the general disappointment when the crowd, toward noon, learned that Mr. Buchanan had countermanded the order for the turn out of the Federal troops. The unthinking part of the throng, not being over-wise in its taste, and not at all understanding the causes which had induced this countermand, contented itself with gazing at the highly creditable marching and countermarching of the volunteers. Thoughtful persons, however, who look upon the Federal troops now stationed here as gratifying proofs that we have a Government, and that civilians and military have not all gone over to treason, began to inquire why the long-anticipated display, which was to gladden the eyes and reassure the heart of patriotism, was to be withheld.

Judge of the mortification, the indignation excited by the well-accredited report that, after officers and men had burned up their armor, and donned their most gorgeous uniforms, and were waiting for the bugle-note and the drum-trap to march out of their quarters and form in front of the City Hall, Senator Mason waited upon the President, and demanded that they be ordered to disband for the day—that to march through the streets of the city bearing the name of Washington, on the anniversary of his birth, would be a disgrace to his memory and an insult to Virginia—that that venerable Commonwealth would not allow this initial step toward a military despotism to be taken with impunity! The report further said, that the miserable dotard of the White House had succumbed to these threats, and had issued a peremptory order for the disbanding of the Federal troops!

Whether this rumor were true or not, no one seemed to know that the order had been issued; everybody believed; and that nobody seemed to doubt that the assigned cause was the real cause shows the universal sentiment in respect to the character of the craven who dwells in the Executive mansion. The indignation of the masses was unbounded. Report said that "our army" rivaled that of Flanders in the particular which has made that corps famous. It was subsequently rumored that Gen. Scott was incensed at this rebuff of the military; that Mr. Holt and some other members of the Cabinet had remonstrated in pointed terms with the President, declaring that to withdraw the troops from participation in the festivities of the occasion was an insult to the last degree, would encourage treason, was to the last degree pusillanimous, and must not be done; and thereupon Mr. Buchanan—with his usual happy facility for backing down from his positions, and his proverbial facility for displeasing all sides in every controversy—finally, with many apologies, allowed the order to be rescinded.

As the word "Forward! march!" was given, the face of the city lit up with an eager smile, and soon the line was formed, the cavalry sitting their trained steeds most admirably, heading the column, the infantry, marching in close order and with a precision of movement that resembled some curious piece of mechanism, coming next, while, after the interposition of a space sufficiently wide to give ample scope for the evolutions, came the artillery, their very horses seeming to be proud of the part which this world-famous corps was performing in the day's

pageant. As they lined up Pennsylvania avenue, their long dashes of horses harnessed to each gun in full gallop, their brass pieces gleaming like sunlight, their wheels thundering over the pavements, the drivers lashing their steeds into a run, the officers giving their orders by signs because words could not be recognized in the din—all this hurrying to and fro in hot haste toward the broad avenue stirred the blood of patriots like a war-trumpet, and made one almost wish that Wise and his cotraitors would attempt to carry into execution their abortive threat to sack the Capitol, and prevent the inauguration of Lincoln.

The cavalry and infantry having filed off to their quarters, the ground was left clear for the artillery, who galloped up and down the avenue, filling it with a cloud of dust, and going through evolutions which satisfied careful observers that it would be best for all but the most thoroughly disciplined troops to give them a wide berth in the event of an encounter so serious as to put men and horses to their mettle.

And now they halted, one battery in front of the Treasury Department, and one near the War Office, and prepared for an exhibition of their facility in firing. The rapidity with which they let off their pieces was astonishing. Horses, guns, and men, seemed to enjoy it as a pastime, as the sharp volleys crowded fast upon one another, the officer who gave the word "fire!" having to repeat it almost as fast as he could turn to the several guns and enunciate the command.

As the firing was going on near the Treasury, the little form of Pryor and the dapper dimensions of Garnett, the two favorite grandsons of Virginia, were dimly seen flitting about in the cloud of smoke that rolled over the crowd, reflecting, no doubt, that if the exploding of these harmless blank cartridges was an insult to their aged grandmother—by the by, the cannon near the Treasury building happened to be pointed straight at Virginia's sacred shore—what would she say if their brazen throats were to vomit unbroken streams of grape in her venerable face!

The firing being over, they took another turn or two through Pennsylvania avenue, and then dashed homeward to their quarters.

The scenes of to-day, while they have joyed the heart of patriotism, have sent an arrow into the vitals of treason. There let it rankle! Thousands in the Capital to-night thank Heaven that they have been permitted to witness an exhibition which proves that our Government still exists, and will not be allowed to fall like the baseless fabric of a vision. Inspired by this conviction, all eyes are now turned to hail, on the morrow the advent of the COMING MAN.

MANHATTAN.

## FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

RECONSTRUCTION INDICATIONS. CAN FORT SUMTER BE REINFORCED?—PLANS AND PROJECTS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 20, 1861.

It is understood that President Davis has offered Mr. Memminger of this State a post in his Cabinet. If this be true there is peculiar significance in the fact. Mr. M., in 1852, was a strong Union man; in 1859 he was a secessionist, and was one of the last to go into the secession movement last Fall. He was chosen to a seat in the Convention, and took a prominent part in the proceedings, taking rank among the most moderate as well as the most useful members of that body. Gov. Pickens named him first on the list of Executive Councilors, where he has done much to moderate the policy of the revolutionary authorities. Probably to no one man—not even to Gov. Pickens himself—is so much due for restraining the ardor of the Carolinians in reference to the attack on Fort Sumter, as to Mr. M. Weeks ago the fighting rebels openly charged that but for Memminger Gov. Pickens would have ordered the siege to commence, and his name some time since became synonymous with the hold-back policy. If there is, among all the men in South Carolina connected with the secession movement, a reconstructionist at heart, it is the Hon. G. C. Memminger. Hence I say his appointment to a place in President Davis's Cabinet would have a peculiar significance. The Rhetts men would infinitely prefer to have South Carolina left out of the account altogether; for his appointment would but strengthen the reconstruction policy, which, in spite of all that President Davis may say, or others assert to the contrary, is here well understood to have prevailed at Montgomery.

South Carolina is now thoroughly divided. Up to this time she has been as thoroughly united as is possible for a State or community to be in any cause on the single idea of secession. Having pushed the cause to the point where practical details must be dealt with, she is radically divided on a variety of questions, but mainly on the question of a tariff. The practical portion are for a tariff for revenue; the theorists are for free-trade. Mr. Memminger has ever been the favorite of the former. The line dividing the supporters of moderation and precipitation in conducting the other grave questions growing out of the present crisis is not less marked, but is clearly defined. These divisions are destined to exert an important influence on the management of these questions.

In spite of the bitterness of feeling consequent on the attitude of the city toward Fort Sumter, this entire community, at least the most respectable part, has felt a sincere regret at the serious illness of Major Anderson. He was attacked about a week since with pneumonia in an aggravated form, as is reported, and has since received the visits from Dr. Robertson of this city. The extraordinary labors and trials which the Major has undergone for the last three months, devolving on him a weight of responsibility sufficient to crush almost any man, have quite destroyed his health. I have it from one speaking from personal knowledge, that so weighed down has the Major been, particularly since his garrison has occupied Fort Sumter, with the peculiar responsibility resting on him, that he has known scarcely a moment's rest. Day and night he has labored to make Fort Sumter defensible against the hosts moving around him. It has been an absorbing, devouring illness, which has been shared to the fullest extent by his subordinates, even to the humblest private. But on him, after all, rests the responsibility; and the country may be assured that he will perform his whole duty with as large a share of prudence and bravery as ever man did. In spite of the peculiar state of things here, I believe that this entire community would rejoice to hear of Major Anderson's restoration to health. Paradoxical as it may appear, this community is, at the same time, equally united in a policy

which, if carried out, will put Major Anderson and his entire garrison to the sword.

The rebels are sending hither and yon for negroes to labor on the harbor defenses. Not only has Gov. Pickens given notice by advertisement, but planters are served with special applications to send a certain proportion of the field hands to Charleston to labor for the State, together with provisions to feed them. This is only another way to force men to give to the cause. The occasion for this sudden extraordinary demand for laborers is, the expected reinforcements to be sent by the Federal Government to Fort Sumter. Every day's delay renders the reinforcing of the Fort a more difficult undertaking. Both sides of the harbor, for miles around the mouth, and up and down the coast, are being fortified with batteries, bearing on the course of vessels intending to enter. They intend to be as thorough and expeditions in their preparations to keep away reinforcements as they have confessedly been in making the siege of Fort Sumter successful. I am apprehensive that the Federal Government is not fully alive to this subject. Major Anderson, as I have frequently suggested, and as I am now able to state reliably, has never pretended that, even under the most favorable circumstances, with his small garrison, he could make a successful defense for a great length of time, though he could do so for several days, and possibly for an indefinite period. He has not desired reinforcements, hitherto, unless provisions came at the same time, "except he was attacked." In case he was attacked he would need them, in order to make the holding of the Fort certain. Since an attempt to reinforce the Fort would bring on an engagement—open the siege prematurely for him—he has wished to have it deferred till he was fully prepared. In such a condition, or anything like it, he has not found himself till within the last ten days. Meanwhile the rebels have perfected corresponding arrangements, so far as such a thing is possible, not only for making the siege successful, but for defeating any attempt the Government might make for reinforcing Fort Sumter. By delay—"by preserving the present status of things," as Mr. Buchanan calls it—they have gained everything, and the Federal Government lost in an almost corresponding degree. I hope the authorities at Washington, who have the practical charge of this very important matter, understand well the difficulties that must attend any attempt to reinforce Major Anderson either before or after the siege shall have commenced. Three weeks ago I could have said how, in the judgment of many, the thing could have been done with little hazard or loss. What then seemed entirely practicable seems now altogether dubious.

More than one who then, on the spot here, agreed with me in the opinion that the introduction of reinforcements all the way by water was entirely practicable are now quite inclined to favor the opinion that if ever Fort Sumter is relieved it must be by troops landed on the coast miles above and marching to Charleston, fighting their way, as most likely they would have to. Government gravely mistakes if it supposes for an instant that this matter has not grown to the full proportions of real warfare, to be treated as one nation treats another in arms. To proceed on any other plan is to fail. In no other way will South Carolina act; and she is now prepared to carry on a formidable warfare with the Federal Government at any and every point. It is a trial of strength, as really so as was the late war between the United States and Mexico, and the Federal Government should go as earnestly about its plans and with as little reservation as it did then. Less than this invites failure and disgrace.

In order to give the readers of THE TRIBUNE a correct idea of the spirit manifested by the fire-eaters—the men in South Carolina who have pushed the secession movement to the point it has now reached—I hope you will publish the letter which I send you, written by R. Barnwell Rhett to *The Courier*, from Montgomery, where he is in the capacity of Representative from this State. The failure of the Southern Confederacy is frankly predicted, and the probabilities of a counter revolution freely indulged in.

The project is talked by some commercial men of forming a company to charter steamships for establishing direct trade between Liverpool and Charleston. It is argued that the whole South could be made tributary to the success of the enterprise. Should it ever be attempted, the projectors will find that all attempts to force commerce by unnatural means into unnatural channels, entail loss and failure. It is also proposed to go into the manufacture of everything necessary in warfare, including rifle-cannon, and it is said that this enterprise has considerably progressed. It will be found cheaper to continue to buy of the North as heretofore. Northern capital, skill and mechanics would have to be relied on in any event.

Three or four young gentlemen have recently appeared here from New-York and vicinity to volunteer their services in the rebellion. They represent that a large number are to follow. Of course, they will want offices and good pay, neither of which can be had just now. The truth is, South Carolina has officers enough to officer an army of a million of men, and the appointments already experienced have caused no little trouble.

It is doubtless true that the Montgomery authorities have set on foot plans for purchasing steamships for a navy for the Gulf. Agents will, if they have not already, appear in your market, and provided owners are willing to take what will be offered in payment, there will be a good opportunity to dispose of several steamships at present of any use, and of but little real value. Within the last few days, there have been some changes made in the position of troops, though the number at the principal points has not been diminished. These movements have given rise to the idea that an early attack on Fort Sumter has been abandoned, which is not the fact. Everybody believes that that event is not far off, and if it does not take place, the reason will be found explained in the "chapter of accidents."

## SECESSION OR RECONSTRUCTION.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 20—p. m.

The city continues to be perfectly quiet, to all appearance. The weather to-day has been fine, and it has attracted all the world into the streets. But yet the merchants complain that business is very dull. The majority of the planters who live here during the session of the Legislature have returned to their plantations.

The price of negroes is still pretty well up; sales have been made to-day at \$1,100. The price of cotton continues to be low and irregular;

the sales to-day have amounted to but 500 bales. Money continues to be scarce. The Bank of South Carolina has just invited proposals for the seven per cent loan, authorized by the Legislature for the purpose of providing the funds "required to sustain the State in the act of resuming her rights of sovereignty."

Mr. Lathers, an Irishman by birth, but who was bred near Georgetown, in this State, and who has attracted some attention in New-York lately in regard to the secession movement, has just arrived here with his family. It is said that he has a fortune of from one to two millions, most of which, however, is invested in New-York, so that in case he should participate in the movements here, he will expose himself to confiscation.

There are but few arrivals from the North, and the traffic on the Southern railroads is almost entirely local. At this time last year there were a great many collectors or commercial agents in the South, but there are scarcely any this year, and the railroads, hotels and other establishments depending on business, are suffering severely.

As regards Fort Sumter, it is said to-day that Major Anderson is seriously ill. The preparations for attack are continued with the greatest spirit, and the more violent say that the attack will be made before the 4th of March, notwithstanding the pacific advice from Montgomery.

The greatest vigilance and activity continues to be manifested in the forts held by the South Carolinians; the citizens keep up their enthusiasm for the service, and in spite of the long procrastination of hostilities, the war spirit has not diminished. But while the rashest tremble at the prospect of sacrificing the lives of 600 or 800 of their bravest young men, which seems inevitable should an attack be made, the State Government is at the same time trammelled by the Federal Government at Montgomery, and Charleston is in a very embarrassing situation. There is much fear that Jeff. Davis and Stephens will endeavor to oppose active operations, and although Gov. Pickens may shelter his passive conduct under the wings of the Federal Government, yet the people, whose heads are turned by the hope of capturing Fort Sumter, are not at all content with this diplomatic proceeding, and will not be satisfied with anything short of bloodshed.

It is supposed that the Provisional Government at Montgomery will ignore, officially at least, the embassy of Hayne to Washington, in order to be able, through its own Embassadors, to make the affair of Fort Sumter and the other complications subjects of negotiation anew with the authorities at Washington.

Meanwhile, preparations are going on here, as well as at Montgomery and throughout the South, for the inevitable war. The authorities are awaiting the failure of all the projects to keep the Border States in the Union; they are anticipating that the Border States will give in their adhesion to the Government at Montgomery, and for the present they will move slowly and prudently, so as not to alarm Virginia and the other States by acts of violence.

South Carolina wishes to have war instantly, so as to cut off all possibility of reconstruction; but the Montgomery statesmen want to gain time for the organization of their Government, and wish to temporize in order to gain over the Border States; they desire also to throw the onus of commencing the war upon the North.

It is as yet very doubtful which of these two parties, which are already well defined in the South, will gain the day. The sanguinary secessionists are represented by those who advise the immediate capture of Fort Sumter; the diplomatic secessionists by those who advise negotiations with Lincoln's Administration. The former party is working to destroy the Union of the North with the South; the latter, with the *arrière pensée* of eventual reconstruction.

But while the real popular influence of these two parties in the South is becoming defined more and more clearly, the preparations for war are kept up, and arms and ammunition are imported day by day.

A very accomplished young man, a graduate of the College at Columbia, and one of the aides-de-camp of Gov. Pickens, has poisoned himself at his residence. This unfortunate affair has been preceded, by several, by several violent or accidental deaths in the ranks of the young volunteers, and it is said that other lugubrious incidents have occurred among these young men, which are still wrapped in mystery.

Still, I must recognize the courage and bravery of these young volunteers, who submit to all the privations of a soldier's life with the most complete resignation.

## XXXVTH CONGRESS.

## SECOND SESSION.

SENATE—WASHINGTON, Feb. 23, 1861.

MEAS. KING (Rep., N. Y.) and TEN EYCK (Rep., N. J.) presented petitions in favor of the Constitution and the laws.

MR. CLINGMAN (Rep., Mass.) reported back the bill for the better organization of the militia of the District of Columbia. Laid over.

The Post-Route bill was taken up.

MR. GWIN (Dem., Cal.) continued his remarks commenced yesterday in favor of a Committee of Conference.

The question was further discussed by Messrs. HALE (Rep., N. H.), LATHAM (Dem., Cal.), JOHNSON (Dem., Ark.), and RICE (Dem., Minn.), and the bill was postponed.

The bill for the payment of the expenses incurred in the suppression of Indian hostilities in California was taken up and passed.

The resolution giving a quit-claim to certain lands in Iowa was taken up.

After discussion, the resolution was passed. The bill making payment for the suppression of Indian hostilities in Utah, in 1853, was taken up and passed.

The Miscellaneous Appropriation bill was taken up, and amendments were passed.

MR. HALE (Rep., N. H.) offered an amendment for the payment of \$12,000 to Franklin and associates for money deposited. He explained that it was in relation to the removal of the Boston Post-Office.

A point of order was raised, and the amendment was ruled out.

MR. JOHNSON (Dem., Tenn.) offered an amendment to carry out the order of the Senate to pay to the widow of ex-Senator Lion his mileage.

After considerable discussion, the amendment was adopted.

MR. DIXON (Rep., Conn.) moved an amendment to pay \$100,000 for marble for the Custom-House at Charleston.

MR. CLINGMAN (Dem., N. C.) asked if this was for work done or to be done? He was opposed to building a Custom-House in South Carolina.

MR. DIXON said for work partly done and partly to be done.

MR. SIMMONS (Rep., R. I.) said the marble was finished and ready to be shipped, but the Government thought it best to time to ship it now.

MR. FESSENDEN (Rep., Me.) explained that contractors had gone on and prepared a quantity of marble, and only ask the payment for work done.

The point of order being raised, the amendment was ruled out.

MR. SEBASTIAN (Dem., Ark.) offered an amendment for the adjustment of the accounts of Brigham Young with a *de facto* Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and the payment of \$32,000.

The objection was made that this was a private claim.

MR. GREEN (Dem., Mo.) said he was for the adjustment of accounts under the prior law.

MR. DOUGLAS asked if he said it was a claim under a higher law.

MR. GREEN said he never appealed to the higher law in the Senate. He did so sometimes on his knees privately.

The amendment was ruled out.

After further consideration of various amendments MR. CLARK (Rep., N. H.) offered an amendment that the Commission on Indian Affairs be authorized to adjust the accounts of Indian Affairs, and make a report.

The bill was reported to the Senate. Adjourned.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Oregon and Washington War Debt bill was passed.

MR. SHERMAN (Rep., Ohio) moved to take up the tariff bill as returned from the Senate, with amendments.

MR. JOHN COCHRANE (Dem., N. Y.) appealed to him to let the matter stand over till Monday, in order to give members an opportunity of examining it. He protested that he had no objection, but did desire to protect the interests of his constituents.

MR. SHERMAN said he was glad to learn that no factional opposition was designed; but he assured gentlemen that if the bill was not taken up to-day he saw no possibility of getting it to a final passage during the present session.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the House of the Union, and took up the tariff bill, by a vote of 221 yeas and 191 nays.

The first Senate amendment, reducing the loan from \$21,000,000, was concurred in.

During the debate, MR. GARNETT (Dem., Va.) while discussing the amendment, alluded to the coming of Mr. Lincoln here at an early hour this morning, saying he had been hurried through Baltimore for fear of Bull Run and Jeff. Davis. Scott, after there was a six-pounder. It was necessary to put on additional taxes to increase the pay of the Lieutenant-General, that he might have an additional pension's plume in the wonderful career against his own native State. Scott had, in his note of the campaign, quoted Padelford, the Pope, and all the rare classical poets he could find. The notes are not published.

MR. SHERMAN said he was glad to hear of a sleepless night and a bad headache, suggests to the Secretary of War.

Here a point of order was raised against Mr. Garnett. The CHAIRMAN (Mr. Coffey) said the gentleman must confine himself to the subject before the Committee.

MR. GARNETT—What, to the peacock's feather! He then essayed to draw a comparison between the Duke of Wellington and Gen. Scott, pronouncing in favor of the former. Money is wanted to establish a body guard for Scott to resist Jeff. Davis and ex-Gov. Wise.

This remark was met with a laugh.

MR. GREEN said he saw no reason for the proper emblem of the downfall of this corrupt Government.

It was agreed to meet on Monday, at 10 o'clock, the tariff bill to be continued in Committee of the Whole until 1 o'clock, when such amendments as may have been acted on shall be reported to the House.

During the debate on the tariff, MR. SICKLES (Dem., N. Y.) said he would like to see the Committee on Ways and Means, in bringing this bill before the House in manuscript and thus keeping the House ignorant of its contents meant to produce a close resemblance between the House and Mr. Lincoln as possible, for he (Mr. Lincoln) had said at Pittsburgh that he did not know from the tariff, and it appeared as if he (Mr. Lincoln) was trying to make the President elect, at least in ignorance of an important subject to the country. He congratulated the gentleman from Ohio upon the enlarged statesmanship which presided over the inception and elaboration of this measure. As this measure will control the European states, whether it shall be the policy of non-interference or the policy of recognition of the Southern Confederacy, the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means (Mr. Sherman) was offering the strongest provocation to England and France to hasten an alliance with the Southern Confederacy. The gentleman from Ohio had only to print in making war on free trade policy, by reintroducing the protective tariff system, to accomplish this. Is this to be the controlling policy and the controlling idea of the Northern, Eastern and Western portions of this Confederacy? The gentleman and his party have for years, all their lives, been advocating the free trade policy, and now they are suddenly looking to the dismemberment of our Union. This is another step in the same downward course.

MR. SHERMAN made a general reply to the objections which had been made from the Democratic side, showing now that the public debt was a hundred million dollars, and that the effect of it would be to increase the cost of the war. He incidentally mentioned that the omission to print the bill was owing to the neglect of the foreman of the printing office. He pressed the necessity of the passage of the bill to-day, and appealed to the party friends to sustain him.

After an earnest running debate the consideration of the bill was postponed till Monday.

Recess till 7 p. m.

EVENING SESSION.

On reassembling speeches were made on the report of the Committee of Thirty-three. Adjourned.

## NO MORE COMPROMISES.

## No Negotiation with Traitors.

## THE CONSTITUTION AS IT IS.